

**RURAL WORLD**  
33 P. Langley Sec.  
Missouri Institute

**COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD**

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1900.

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## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

NORMAN J. COLMAN, EDITOR.  
LEVI CHUBB, EDITOR.

Published weekly at 721 Olive St., Rooms 1212, 1214, 1216 and 1218 Chemical Building, corner Olive and Eighth Sts., St. Louis, Mo., at one dollar a year. Eastern Office, Chalmers D. Colman, 330 Temple Court, New York City.

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A preliminary report on fruits at the Paris Exposition states that awards have been made as follows: First prize, the Government collection and the state exhibits of Missouri, Illinois and New York; second prize, state exhibit on Connecticut and Indiana and Nebraska; third prize, state exhibits of Kansas, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

On page eight of this issue a little machine is spoken of and illustrated to which we want to direct the special attention of our readers. It is a little gasoline engine which manufacturers have named Jack-of-All-Trades. There is wide use for such a machine on farms and we trust its merits will be carefully considered.

The Eastern National Park scheme as set forth in another column is worthy of careful consideration. Doubtless such a park under proper control would be of great material benefit where no little or no good exists. So, too, we doubt not, as Mr. Van Daman suggests, portions of the Ozark region could be profitably utilized in the same manner.

"Imperial Missouri" is not a misnomer," it is declared in a news item which we find in a number of our exchanges wherein it is also asserted, on the authority of M. V. Carroll, chief clerk in the Labor Commissioner's office at Jefferson City, that Missouri not only surpasses all her sister states in fruit production, but she beats the world. The statement which seems to give warrant for thus elevating Missouri above her sisters and making her the "Imperial Mistress of the West" (which has quite an imperialistic ring), is that "Missouri was awarded first medal for fine fruit exhibit at the Paris Exposition." But alas for our swelling pride! It appears that Mr. Carroll was not fully informed, for it seems that other states share with Missouri the imperialistic pedestal. As is stated elsewhere in this issue of the RURAL WORLD, W. A. Taylor, assistant postmaster of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, writes from Paris that New York, Illinois and Missouri were awarded first prize on fruit exhibits and the general collection of the United States was also given a first prize.

OLD AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.  
Referring to note on p. 427, we read in COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD that that paper "was established Jan. 1, 1848, and has never missed a single issue, notwithstanding the civil war, when, on account of the stoppage of the mails in the southern states, it lost over three-fourths of its subscribers; it should take third place in the list, having 11 months and 8 days precedence of the 'New England Farmer,'" but the writer is of the opinion that the "Prairie Farmer" was started in 1841. The RURAL WORLD. We find that the "Prairie Farmer" claims to date from 1841. The revised roll would now seem to stand thus:

1. "Country Gentleman," Jan. 1, 1831.
2. "American (Boston) Cultivator," 1839.
3. "Southern Planter," 1840.
4. "Massachusetts Flowerman," 1841.
5. "Prairie Farmer," 1841.
6. "American Agriculturist," 1842.
7. "RURAL WORLD," Jan. 1, 1848.
8. "New England Farmer," Dec. 9, 1848.

Can any reader correct the above, or tell us what paper should stand ninth and tenth? Let us endeavor, as a matter of interesting record for future history, to compile a complete list of all American agricultural journals that were established prior to 1850 and survived the century. Let old readers help, and old journalists put in their claims.

Remarks.—The above we copy from the "Country Gentleman." It is said to be a list of agricultural papers that have been continuously published, without suspension since established. The RURAL WORLD has repeatedly claimed to be the only paper published in what was called a Southern state that did not suspend during the Civil War. We understood the "Southern Planter" did suspend during the Civil War, and we failed to receive it on our exchange table. If, however, the proprietor will say that it was regularly issued during the period, that it did not miss an issue, we will withdraw the claim that the RURAL WORLD was the only agricultural paper published in the Southern states that did not miss an issue. Will the "Southern Planter" say it did not suspend?

## SPECIAL OFFER.

While the regular subscription price for the RURAL WORLD will remain at one dollar per year, yet, in order to more than double our present circulation for the year 1900 we have determined for a brief period to allow all of our present subscribers to renew their subscriptions by sending the name of a NEW subscriber with their own for one dollar—thus getting two papers for one year for only one dollar. In all cases, however, the additional name or names must be new subscribers. Renewals will not be received at fifty cents, except when accompanied by a new subscriber. Two NEW subscribers at the same time, however, will be received for one year for one dollar. New subscribers can also send additional new subscribers on the same terms. This is below the actual cost of the paper. But so anxious are we to have the RURAL WORLD enter tens of thousands of new homes that we are willing to make this low offer. We know the RURAL WORLD is doing a grand work in uplifting the farmer, and we are more than anxious that its benefits shall be extended to the widest limits, hence this special offer. We hope to have 100,000 subscribers on our list for 1900.

## CITY OR COUNTRY.

It would be interesting to know how many of the 1,000 employees of the St. Louis Trust Company who live in the city and work and have since then been engaged in a bitter and bloody contest with their former employers, were country-born and bred. Doubtless many were, not that being so had anything to do with the development of the present deplorable condition of affairs in this great city. In fact, we believe, were the truth known, it would be found that the farm-bred boys now in the ranks of the strikers are among the most conservative and law-abiding element. But that is not the point in mind just now. It is the tendency that exists among country people to drift to the city in the hope of bettering their condition. The following, which we clip from one of our daily papers, presents the point graphically:

"It is related by one of the strikers, a bright-faced, fine young fellow with a wife and two little boys, that he is packed up his goods and going out to his brother's farm in Kansas, where they don't have strikes or riots. He had had enough of the city. He says: 'I came here to earn a living, not to get into any such trouble as this. I didn't want to work for the boss. They had their strike, and now here we are with the whole city torn to pieces. Somebody killed every day and not enough to eat in the house.' Then he told what a happy home he had left in Kansas, where there was no strike, and where he was paid for his work on the table every day, and fresh eggs and bowls of mush with Jersey cream, and at every meal a plateful of strawberries right off the vines—not a saucerful. In that Paradise he tells about their work at 4 o'clock in the evening, and 'after supper' sat on the front porch and smoked their pipes and words from the boss. They had their Sundays to themselves and could go to church or fishing, whichever they pleased. They felt like 'going hunting,' and a big grove for the little boys to play in instead of the city street full of bad children."

"Why on earth did you leave such a lovely spot to be an overworked motor-man in a city? came the interruption. 'Plugged if I know, and there are a lot more like me. And by the time the motor-man with his happy wife and chubby boys, craning their necks out of the car window, are on the way home to Kansas.'"

Yet strange to relate, while the great majority of the strikers are remaining in St. Louis, out of employment and living on contributions from strike sympathizers and assessments levied on the meagre salaries of other employees, thousands of others are rushing here to take the places vacated, knowing full well that it is at the risk of life, and all the while the cry comes from all quarters of the scarcity of farm help. To those among our readers whose thoughts have been turned cityward as a dwelling place we say, ponder the matter of leaving the farm most carefully. We believe it offers to-day better financial return for labor expended and money invested than does the city, and of health, peace and good will from all and to all, its returns are a hundred-fold greater.

## CORN CULTURE.

A table of experiments in deep and shallow culture has been put out in a bulletin by the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station. These experiments have been made in 17 states, and 56 in all were made, resulting in 26 in favor of shallow culture. Two were made in Missouri and both favored shallow culture. There is food for thought in these experiments and farmers will do well to test on their respective farms the merits of shallow culture.



GRANT MONUMENT, FORT LEAVENWORTH, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

## THE GRANT MONUMENT.

Capt. LeRoy Cardner, our Ripley County correspondent, who is now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for medical treatment, sends us the following memoranda of the Grant monument, a picture of which appears on this page.

"On the pedestal are the following inscriptions: North side—This statue was erected by the officers and enlisted men and employees of the quartermaster's department of the U. S. army, citizens of the State of Kansas and Missouri, including the Leavenworth Athletic Association, Woman's Relief Corps, No. 46, Wichita (Kan.); Post 152, G. A. R., Junction City, Kansas; the Traveling Men's Grant Monument Fund; the Subscription List of the Kansas City 'Times'; J. A. Garfield Post, No. 2; Chamberlain Oak, citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., and others.

On the other side in raised letters in bronze set in the pedestal are the following: Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Chihuahua, Vera Cruz, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, City of Mexico. Belmont, Fort Henry, Siege of Vicksburg, Siege of Petersburg, Fort Donnell, Lookout Mountain, Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Corinth, Chattanooga, Grand Gulf, Fort Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Siege of Richmond, Weldon, R. R. White Oak Road, Dinwiddie Courthouse, Five Forks, Deep Bottom, Fort Harrison, Amelia Springs, Sailor Creek, Appomattox.

On the north side, in bronze in bas-relief, Gen. Grant is represented on horseback, with field glasses in his right hand, surrounded by his staff officers. On the base of the pedestal, which is six feet, the word 'Grant' appears in large Gothic letters. The pedestal is a solid block of gray marble or granite, decorated with a neat border cut into the rock at the top. The massive bronze statue of General Grant surmounts the whole.

The park is embellished by stately oaks, while a carpet of blue grass, closely clipped, lends additional loveliness to the place. Streets and pavements are in perfect order, and the buildings and officers' quarters give it the appearance of a quiet city. It is a very beautiful place.

Southside Park is a very pretty stone chapel of Gothic style architecture. On west side is a battery of six brass guns in position.

Our correspondent through the RURAL WORLD extends thanks to Capt. Gatta, post commander, for the courtesies extended him. We are indebted to the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for the courtesy of the engraving.

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the matter, and is sending out instructions to all the granges in the state to denounce Payne and Wadsworth. The granges have responded, and are passing resolutions supporting the Grout bill, and calling Payne and Wadsworth to account for misrepresenting agricultural districts by opposing a measure in which thousands of dairymen in New York are directly interested. From all accounts there seems to be a small tidal wave sweeping over the state, and it would not be a surprise if these two congressmen are engulfed in it.

## BUFF JERSEY'S FORAGE CROP.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We have finally let our sorghum crop stand. We planted 16 acres in April, but by the time it was up, we found the weeds were up also. I told the boys that it would be easier to destroy both sorghum and weeds and plant over again than to try and save the sorghum. We put on our two Tower pulverizers and thoroughly worked the ground and then planted. Now we have a clean field and good stand of sorghum. It has been worked once with a Hallock weeder and is in fine shape. We planted 10 pounds of seed to the acre with a corn drill. The seed dropped in scattering hills 12 inches apart, which will make a big stand of stalks. The portion of this crop not used for soil will go into our silos.

Our corn fields are being worked with the weeder, twice per week, and we will continue this until the corn is six or eight inches high, when the cultivators will be used once in deep cultivation; this followed by the weeder to level the land; then Tower surface cultivators will follow. Our corn is drilled, one stalk every six to eight inches. It is especially for ensilage and fodder. Ten acres of our corn are of the Cornucopia variety. It has two, three, four and often five ears on a stalk. It also produces a great amount of fodder. Last year, we raised five acres of it.

One and a half acres of soy beans are being planted by the boys as an experiment. May will be made of them if they grow.

We have one-fourth of an acre of sugar beets that are looking fine. The seed was imported. Beet culture comes natural to us. We were raised on a dairy farm in Wisconsin, where beets were raised in large quantities every year for our cows. While it costs more to produce beets, they take the place of ensilage very well.

The rape, sown April 15, is now 20 inches high and affords both pasture and mowing ground. We mow it daily for our yards of chickens. It is a pleasure to see them go for it. In a very short time after we have gone over the ground with the scythe, the rape again springs up as fresh as ever. We have one lot of less than an acre and a half on which we are pasturing seven yearling heifers and three sows with their pigs. Besides we mow the chickens' daily supply from it. To look at the matter, one would think that it was not being pastured at all. Another lot of four acres we use for the herd of hogs and other stock and they make no impression on its growth. I do not know of any forage crop that yields so much food per acre just in a time when most need as rape.

## BUFF JERSEY.

Warren Co., Ill.

## THE NATIONAL MILITARY HOME.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I think a letter describing my surroundings here will prove quite as interesting to your readers as a prosy agricultural article. I have been here in the hospital annex two months to-day under medical treatment, and am improving slowly. This hospital is called "The Old Gentlemen's Home," very appropriately, too. It is an elegant place, and everything is done to promote the comfort, pleasure and happiness of the old veterans. The ceiling is a work of art, being finished in stucco, with a blending of delicate colors that gives it the appearance of a beautiful piece of embroidery work. The beds are snowy white, and the floors polished so clean that they glisten like a mirror. There is a veranda 12 feet wide that extends the full length of the building—118 steps—and the columns and eaves are festooned with ivy, which is kept carefully trimmed, and is prettier than pictures of vine-clad porches you sometimes see in the periodicals. A magnificent landscape view greets the eye in every direction for 20 miles away—steamboats on one side, electric cars on the other, and the city of Leavenworth, Kan., three miles away, is spread out like a panorama, while Platte City, Mo., 13 miles distant, is plainly visible with the aid of a field glass.

The grounds, 75 acres, are carpeted with blue grass and embellished with flower beds, fountains, monuments, ornamental trees and well-kept groves, with a profusion of rustic iron benches scattered around on which the weary pedestrian may rest. There is a beautiful lake of about eight acres a short distance from the hospital. There is also a band stand near the center, connected with the shore by an approach, from which the band discourses the sweetest music, which is patronized by citizens of Leavenworth, as well as Kansas City, 30 miles distant, being reached by the electric cars. Five boats are provided for those who like aquatic sport, and they are kept in use nearly all the time.

There is a library of 8,000 volumes, a

large billiard hall, and a hotel and an opera house in course of completion, being built with the proceeds of the "Home" fund. The hotel will prove a paying investment as thousands of visitors have to seek accommodations at Leavenworth. Nearly every day brings excursion parties and picnics—the whole place resembling an immense pleasure resort. It is a much prettier place than Forest Park, and, in fact, I believe it is the most beautiful place I have ever visited, and it would take many pages to describe it in detail.

Major Hull is the surgeon-in-chief, assisted by a staff of skilled surgeons. Captain Lauck is assigned to "The Old Gentlemen's Home" and has won the sobriquet of "The Little Doctor." He is in ways kind and pleasant, with a smile and a word of encouragement for all. Miss Frances Olmstead, the lady nurse, is an accomplished lady with a sweet disposition, and she manages these old gray heads like a lot of little children. Among so many old men there is necessarily some that are a little obtuse, but the nurses manage them. Altogether, it is a very pleasant place, and I know I could not get better treatment in St. Louis.

My kindest regards and best wishes to the contributors of the RURAL WORLD, who expressed sympathy for me last spring on leaving Ripley County for the Home.

LeRoy Cardner.

## EASTERN NATIONAL PARKS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: There is a move on foot to have a government reserve or park in the South Atlantic mountain region, including parts of North Carolina and East Tennessee. It will take in many of the loftiest peaks east of the Rockies, and the headwaters of many streams that water the countries east and west of it. The scenery there is grand in the extreme—more beautiful than that of the Rockies, in my opinion, after seeing both. There are many peaks over 6,000 feet high and nearly all are wooded to their very summits. The whole region is covered with a dense growth of valuable timber, mostly oak, ash, walnut, cherry, locust, tulip tree, magnolia, pine, fir, hemlock and chestnut without an equal in all the world. This timber wealth alone would make the reservation a source of profit to the government, under wise forest management.

As a resort for invalids and those seeking escape from the heat of summer it is perfect. I have had to wear winter clothing there in August. There are no mosquitoes or sand flies. The fishing for trout is good and might be much improved under wise regulations and after being stocked by the Fish Commission. The deer, bear, turkey and other game would increase with protection and extinction would be impossible. Its progeny would stock the surrounding countries and make hunting good for centuries to come. Not a shot should ever be fired within the park, but fishing should be allowed, as in at least one big one in the Ozark region. Why not make a move that way? Write and talk to the congressman about matters without delay.

Parkley, Va. H. E. Van Daman.

## COW PEAS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The season is now at hand with us for sowing cow peas. I am using them in a crop rotation with wheat, clover and corn, and so far, am pleased with the results. We prepare our pea ground as soon as we are through planting our corn, and sow with wheat drill, about three pecks to the acre, the first of June.

Cow peas have been grown in the "Sunny South" for 150 years. They were probably introduced from China or Japan into South Carolina and their cultivation has spread over the southern portion of the United States.

A field of cow peas has been called a "poor man's bank," from which he can fill his barn for winter's use with as good hay as can be bought on any market, being more nutritious than any hay produced from grasses. Or one can turn his hogs and cattle in when the first peas ripen and watch the amazing rapid growth of his pigs and the fatness of his hogs and cattle in the winter. When fed to cows one will see the increased yield in the milk and how plump the calf will get in a short time. Cow peas not only add fertility to the soil from pasturing but they gather nitrogen from the air and store it on the roots in tubercles. A crop of cow peas will do the same good in three or four months that clover will in 15. They can be sown where clover has died out or where corn has been drowned or killed by chinch bugs. It will be found profitable to drill cow peas with corn between the corn rows at the last cultivation or to plant them in the corn rows, using about one bushel of seed to six acres. They will make one of the best late pastures after the corn is gathered.

White Co., Ill. C. H. BODD.



## The Dairy.

### HOW TO DEVELOP DAIRY INTEREST.

Managers of creameries and cheese factories can do much to develop interest in dairying in their respective communities and thereby add greatly to their own success if they will but go about it. There are various ways in which this can be done—by personal conversation with patrons whenever an opportunity presents itself, by interesting the local papers in the work and supplying them with items of news regarding the business being done, by sending communications to farm and dairy papers, and by holding monthly meetings for the discussion of subjects pertaining to dairy farming. Much depends on the sort of a man the manager is. He may be a first-class butter or cheesemaker and yet the creamery be a failure, because the manager cannot impart the information to his patrons that they need. It must be recognized by the management that the great majority of those who become patrons of a creamery or cheese factory know very little at first regarding the dairy business. The farmers must be instructed individually and collectively. Any man who knows how to make good butter will have much information which he can impart to farmers in the course of friendly talks, which would be very helpful to them.

The RURAL WORLD will be very glad to co-operate with creamery and cheese factory managers in this work of disseminating dairy information among their patrons. Let us hear from you on subjects of interest, and send us items of news regarding what you and your patrons are accomplishing.

### SOILING, ENSILAGE AND STABLE CONSTRUCTION.

Are subjects that should interest the great majority of farmers, but they are especially so to the dairymen because he of all his brother agriculturists is the most alive to the importance of getting the largest product of forage from his land, putting that in the best condition for feeding and then having the best and most economical facilities for its handling and feeding. Dairymen will therefore be interested in a little work in which the subjects are discussed by a man who has had practical experience along those lines. "Soiling, Ensilage and Stable Construction" is a revised edition of "Soiling, Summer and Winter," which the author, Mr. Frank S. Peer, published himself in 1881, because no publisher could be found who would undertake it. Mr. Peer was then quite a young man, just out of his teens, and his views as set forth in the book and at farmers' institutes which were then just beginning to be held were thought to be altogether too radical, that his advocacy of soiling was "book farming."

In 1878 he built a silo and this was regarded by many as the climax of folly. However, the book was published and Mr. Peer continued his advocacy at farmers' meetings of soiling and ensilage, and in 1888 the edition of "Soiling, Summer and Winter," was exhausted. In the years since then there has been a wonderful development of sentiment in favor of ensilage as a stock feed and the methods of silo construction, making it necessary to revise earlier instruction, hence the reason for Mr. Peer's new book. Mr. Peer is a practical, working and successful farmer and his book is based on his own experience. It is a very readable book and one that any farmer who wishes to improve his methods and win larger success can get much good from.

The following are some of the chapters: Our Soil, in which is discussed briefly this important factor in farming, how it has been robbed of its fertility, the difference between farming on an exhausted and a productive soil, and how soils can be made productive. Next comes a chapter on Our Plants and How to Feed Them. Our Animals are then discussed briefly, followed by chapters in which soiling is fully elaborated, its advantages pointed out, objections named, and how to carry on described. Ensilage or Winter Soiling is then presented, largely from the standpoint of how to make, the production of ensilage crops having been treated in the chapters on Soiling. Plans and specifications, together with illustrations, will make it easy for one to construct silos. There are also valuable chapters on Barn Construction and Management.

The book is published by M. F. Mansfield, New York, and the price is \$1, postage paid. The RURAL WORLD would be greatly pleased to know that this book was in the hands of many of its readers, particularly its younger ones. Perhaps we should mention the fact that the book is dedicated to the farmers' sons of America, and that its closing words are: "Let me admonish you to stick to the old farm a little longer and try soiling."

### SILAGE CROPS FOR THE SOUTH.

Cow Peas and Corn for Silage and Fodder is the title of circular No. 24, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Agronomy. The circular was prepared by Mr. W. F. Gettys, a prominent and successful farmer and breeder of Jersey cattle of Tennessee. His methods of handling cow peas and other silage crops will be interesting to all readers. We quote from the circular the following:

"In the South, at least in Tennessee and some of the other border States, the silo has become a necessity to the dairyman and live-stock breeder. It is the compensating hand of nature reaching out to us and making good some of the natural deficiencies found in our Southern agriculture, and enabling us to compete successfully with the West in making beef and butter. Nothing can fill up the gap made by a short summer crop, bridge over a fall drought, or draw reluctant spring into the lap of winter so well as good silage. When the spring floods have drowned out the regular crops on the lowlands or so delayed their growth that they will not

mature in due season, then the silo comes to the planter's relief and enables him to utilize his crops, as he can in no other way, before they are caught and ruined by the early frost. Or should the drought cut short his hay crop, he still has the chance at some of the numerous catch crops, such as sorghum, millet, cowpeas and corn. Any of these forage plants, if the reason is at all favorable, will advance far enough to make a fair crop of silage. Low, wet, bottom lands that remain useless for anything else till midsummer can profitably be used in this way. Even large mill ponds, that are in the winter and early spring seasons applied to grist and saw-mill power, may be dried off in the late spring and their beds cultivated in time for a crop of corn silage. The soil of such lands is especially rich in all the elements requisite for large yields of such crops. To convert these catch crops that I have named into hay is, in our uncertain climate, a very unsatisfactory, and often a very unprofitable, part of the farmer's work. It requires a succession of hot, dry days to cure for safe-keeping such coarse provender, and even when hay caps are resorted to, the crop is badly damaged if the weather takes an unfavorable turn before it is put under shelter. But all these ills may be cured, regardless of the weather, by the use of the silo.

"Many silage growers secure fairly successful yields by turning early wheat stubble land and sowing cowpeas, and succeed in getting the crop into the silo before frost. This is an uncertain dependence, for its success hangs on having a good growing season all through. Yet it rarely fails to pay the expenses of the effort, because if the season is such as will not make mature silage or hay, the planter will be benefited by the peas and be ready for another crop of small grain without further plowing. No other kind of stock food, green or dry, grain or hay, will make milk cows respond at the pail and churn so readily as a late growth of peas pastured off in the fall at a time when everything else seems to fail to arrest the natural tendency of the cow to decrease her flow of milk. The dairy product, however, will be somewhat unfavorably affected in its flavor by too much of this feed.

"During the fifteen years that the writer has been using the silo he has endeavored to ascertain the best kind of crop for silage, and in doing so has grown nearly all the forage plants that were thought to be adapted to this climate and soil, taking into consideration always the quality as well as the quantity of the product, and the purpose for which that product was to be used, viz., making winter food for a breeding herd of dairy cows."

Mr. Gettys then proceeds to speak of different silage crops, their comparative value and to tell how he handles them.

### AUTOMATIC-DILUTION SEPARATORS.

Following is what State Experiment Stations say of the gravity or dilution separators:

VERMONT STATION.—On pages 346-6 of the 11th (1899) annual report of the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station under the heading "Cream Raising by Dilution," Prof. J. L. Hills, Director and Chemist, states as follows:

"The disadvantages which certainly attach to any such device are the need of relatively large tank rooms and the dilution and deterioration of the skim-milk. There seems, moreover, good reason to believe that a more serious disadvantage, poor creaming, may be added to those already cited."

Tests previously made at this and at other stations of the value of dilution methods of creaming had resulted in classing them at best as make-shifts. The average of 39 trials showed 2½ times more loss than was found with the undiluted cold deep setting. These tests seemed sufficiently conclusive, yet the frequency of the requests for information warranted further work with the particular device now in vogue.

Two different sizes of the "Wheeler Gravity Cream Separator" were used and 120 trials were made. The cream line formed distinctly within a short time and skimming was easily accomplished as directed within 3 to 5 hours. The following is a concise statement of the results:

Character of Milk.

Average Per Cent Fat.

Herd milk, mostly Jersey grades.....5.00

Herd milk, mostly Jersey grades.....5.00

Stripped (Jersey) Milk.....5.50

Stripped (Jersey) Milk.....5.50

Ayrshire Milk.....5.75

The skim-milk was drawn off quite

closely, yet with a fair degree of caution

to avoid cream loss in the series of trials

marked with stars. In those not thus

marked considerable skim-milk was left

behind in the can with the cream in order

to make doubly sure that no cream was

drawn into the skim-milk.

These same milks were closely skimmed

by the centrifugal separator, which,

moreover, was able to extract some cream

from the diluted skim-milks. The "gravity

separator" left in the skim-milk 13 per

cent of the fat of the mixed milk, 40 per

cent of the fat of the Ayrshire milk and

12 per cent of the fat of the striped milk.

The centrifugal left between 1 and 2 per

cent of the fat of these milks behind in

the skim-milk. The results speak for

themselves and call for no further comment.

Our own experience warrants the same

conclusions as those of Wing. It does not

appear to us that the convenience, simplicity

and cheapness of the apparatus compensate

for its lack of efficiency; or that it could

compete successfully with the centrifugal separator. Its use with a herd of 30 cows for a year would entail a loss of butter fat which would go far towards paying for the more expensive yet in the long run cheaper centrifugal.

CORNELL STATION.—On page 47 of Bulletin No. 151, August, 1898, H. H. Wing, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, after giving the results of exhaustive experiments with Wheeler's Gravity Cream Separator, Hunt's Improved Ventilated Cream Separator and the Aquatic Cream Separator at the station and by farmers in the state, sums up the matter as follows, under the head of "Conclusions":

"Gravity or dilution separators are merely tin cans in which the separation of cream by gravity process is claimed to be aided by dilution with water.

Under ordinary conditions the dilution is of no benefit. It may be of some use

when the milk is all from "stripper" cows, or when the temperature of milking is so high that the cream will not separate. These cans are not "separators" in the universally accepted sense of that term and cannot rank in efficiency with them. They are even less efficient than the best forms of deep setting systems. They are no more efficient than the old-fashioned shallow pan; but perhaps require rather less labor.

In all probability they would give better results if used without dilution and immersed in ice cold water as possible, preferably ice water.

### WHERE SHALL WE SET MILK?

Is it wise to set milk in any underground room? Will cream make as much and as nice butter? Possibly a place built expressly for this purpose might do, but it appears that a house cellar, even if well ventilated and with good appointments, does not possess the requisite conditions for creaming milk successfully. I have three cellar compartments, surrounded by double walls, and each has a good cement bottom, says a writer in "Farmers' Advocate." One compartment only receives the direct rays of the sun, and that for a little while in the early morning. The well-room has two north windows and a door opening into a larger room, which has on two sides a brick-cement-covered platform 21 inches high. This room has a north window, also a door communicating directly with a still larger room, which has east, north and west windows and an outside door opening into a hatchway. Could there be a house cellar more favorably situated for setting milk?

My kitchen pantry has a north window, a door at either end, each within a few feet, communicating with the outside air. A north kitchen door having a screen, within two feet of the pantry, is left open at night in warm weather. Half the milk for several days was set in pans in the platform compartment and the other half in the pantry. That in the cellar was skimmed in 24 hours, as it creamed slowly; that in the pantry in 24. The cellar cream was pale in color and thin, running quickly through the skimmer, though one with small perforations was used. A quantity of milk must needs be taken to secure the cream. The milk set in the pantry was thicker, had a deeper golden color, and separated more readily from the curd.

The cellar cream did not make as much butter but did not have as good a color. So marked was the difference that a member of the family who knew nothing of the experiment remarked, "What makes this butter so much whiter than usual?" The first trial was made in June, and repeated thereafter with like results.

HUDSON BROS. COMMISSION CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Notwithstanding the better prices usually to be obtained in the large city markets for farm products, many hesitate to ship there because, not being acquainted, they do not know whether or not they will get fair treatment at the hands of commission merchants. It certainly is important that one should know something of the standing of the parties to whom shipments are sent, for it is a fact that while the majority of those in the commission business are perfectly reliable, there are those who are not worthy of confidence.

We have pleasure in calling the attention of RURAL WORLD readers to the advertisement of Hudson Bros. Commission Company elsewhere in this issue, and take occasion to say that no firm in St. Louis stands higher in character. It will handle on commission anything in the line of farm products, and our readers are assured that shipments will always be handled by this firm with the utmost honesty and to the best advantage of the shippers.

Dairymen are especially reminded that in the person of Mr. Wm. A. Hudson the dairy industry has had for many years an earnest advocate and active supporter, in efforts to secure the state an national legislation in the interest of the dairy industry by preventing the fraudulent competition of oleomargarine. Dairymen should take pleasure in doing business with such men.

therefore, that any marked activity of the digestive and assimilative organs should only be encouraged during those periods when the mammary tissue is receiving its local nerve stimulus and is engaged in its functional activity. In this way there would be great probability of increasing the relative development and activity of the mammary apparatus tendency.

### THE SILO.

The well-built silo, properly filled with corn or other fodder at the right stage of growth, affords a food for stock which in my judgment cannot be equaled by any other method.

There are certain facts relative to the silo that have been established that they need no further proof. Major Alvord formulated them very fully in some rules which he laid down in a lecture delivered in Maine in 1884.

1. Silos may be made of any of the various building materials and some very crudely and cheaply constructed have been found to do good service. 2. Silos may be above ground, or under ground, or partly both; they should be water tight and air tight, and preferably frost proof, although the latter point is not essential.

3. The situation, form and construction of the silo and the arrangement for filling, covering and emptying should be largely governed by local conditions.

4. Several small silos, preferably connecting, are better than one large one—and the depth should be considerably greater than the length, width or diameter.

5. Silos may be filled slowly or quickly, in all weathers, and heavily weighted or not weighted at all, the silage produced will vary in quantity and quality, but these variations of management do not materially affect the result.

6. Any plant or vegetable product good for cattle food when green or fresh may be preserved as silage in an edible and succulent condition throughout the year or for several years.

7. As a rule all horses, mules, cattle and sheep, swine and poultry, are fond of silage, if its material is such as is ever eaten by them. Most farm animals prefer it to the best forage, and often prefer it to good roots.

8. The best time to cut any plant to make good silage is when the plant approaches maturity, and is beginning to decrease in its percentage of water content.

### CRUSHED BY HER CROWN!

The great "Book of Martyrs" has never been written. For's famous work deals only with the martyrdom of the body. When the real book of martyrs is written it will deal with the mental martyrdom of the woman who suffers in silence because modesty would not let her put into speech the questions that burned in her heart.



Modesty is the Crown of Maidenhood and Motherhood, and yet there have been literally millions of women crushed to death by that crown,—that shining symbol of woman's sovereignty in the home.

Here is

A YOUNG GIRL

"Standing with reluctant feet

Where womanhood and girlhood meet."

In the first critical period of her life she begins to experience suffering which she necessarily connects with the organs of sex. What it is she does not know. Why it is she does not understand. She needs medical advice, but she shrinks from it. Her modesty is up in arms at the thought of questions to be asked, of examinations to be submitted to, both alike repugnant to her delicacy. So she suffers in silence. The strain on the delicate machinery of her organism becomes more severe. Painful irregularities become yet more painful. And so, silently, she treads the painful path to confirmed invalidism. Her crown of modesty becomes a crown of thorns. She sees the glowing lamp light of cheerful homes. She hears the cooing of the happy babe, the prattle of joyous children. She fears the all that life of home and love is not for her.

Or take the other typical case of the woman who has entered on the cares and duties of matrimony.

She has always been healthy and happy. But now a change comes. Her eye loses its brightness. Her step loses its spring. The color fades from her cheek. Frequently she is compelled to lie down and rest. She is in constant pain. She looks dreadfully down the calendar toward the hour when the husband's mother will be laid upon her. She, too, needs help. But she suffers silently, because she cannot speak and open the door to such questions or such examinations as her modesty revolts at. And yet all this suffering is, as has been said, unnecessary, because the cause of her trouble is a matter of modesty of speech there is modesty of hearing.

There is one physician who has fully met the needs of modest women by offering absolute confidence in consultation—combined with absolute competence in treatment. His remarkable discoveries and his way in which he has met woman's peculiar need has made Dr. R. V. Pierce (chief consulting physician to the "Invalids' Hotel" and "Hospital," N. Y.), Buffalo, N. Y., the friend and confidant of tens of thousands of modest women. In over thirty years experience with female disorders of every possible type, from the number of hundreds of thousands, Dr. Pierce has been brought into relation with every form of feminine "weakness," feminine peculiarity, and feminine disease. Where a local practitioner has experimented and failed with ten cases Dr. Pierce's discovery and advice have given them to the root and cured ten thousand. Every variation of symptomatology is known to this man, and he has the power to cure every case. Those who turn to him experience at once, instead of a skimming with symptoms, the relief of discovery and his "Favorite Prescription" not only removes all painful female irregularities but acts directly on the delicate organs that suffer in the strain and stress connected with motherhood. It supplies vital force and energy. Dr. Pierce is at all times ready to give advice, free of cost, to those who employ his remedies. Address him as above.

"I like that one," said Eaton to his assistant as he pointed out a casket case. The assistant tried to lift it. "Must be a mummy in this," said the assistant. "Get more men," said Eaton, and in a couple of minutes the casket case was hauled into the light and the lid lifted. "Do you use oleo for embalming?" said Commissioner Eaton to the senior Bergen. "I have heard of embalmed beef, but embalmed butter is a new one on me."

More caskets and cases were hauled down; in a hollow square of casket cases 60 tubs and each containing 60 pounds of "oleo" were found. Mr. Bergen's son and Mr. Farley, the keeper of the grocery store, were both sent for. Neither could be found. The elder Bergen declared that he did not know how the oleo came to be in his caskets. "Well," said Commissioner Noble, "you can explain that to the court." Both Farley and the Bergens will be prosecuted for keeping and selling "oleo." It came from the Vermont Manufacturing Company of Providence. It was shipped to "V. Waterbury, Conn."

The Dairy Commissioners recently discovered a tub of "oleo" at the Waterbury freight house. They hired a detective to watch it. The detective watched it for ten days, but no one came to claim it. It was also marked "V. Waterbury, Conn.," and at the end of ten days it was shipped back to the Vermont company. The Dairy Commissioners say that this is the best find they have ever made in their searches for "oleo."

DAIRY NOTES.

The average price of butter the past year was two and a half cents a pound higher than the year preceding.

In feeding the calves there should be no guess work about the quantity or the temperature of the milk.

It costs about as much to keep a cow that makes five pounds of butter a week as it does one that makes ten.

The attendance on dairy schools is increasing, and the capacity of all of them will have to be enlarged before many years.

The well-treated cow evinces a disposition to put her own and her calf on the same footing. That is the best she can do by her owner.

Monday, May 4, the creamery at Meriden, Kansas, received over 14,000 pounds of milk. This plant is operated by the Brady-Meriden Creamery Co.

Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co., Monmouth, Ill.: I have used annually, the past five years, twenty (20) gallons "Shoo-Fly" on horses, cows and hogs with great profit and satisfaction. EUCLID N. COBB.

**ARE YOU FULL OF GINGER?** If you want health and vigor, good appetite and sound sleep, take LAXATIVE NERVO-PEPSIA TABLETS, the quick and safe cure for Constipation, Nervous Dyspepsia, Insomnia, Nervous Affections, the "Blues" and all attendant evils. It adds digestion, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, improves the appetite, induces sweet sleep, tones up the whole system and makes you a new creature. It not only makes you feel well, it makes you really well. It gives you that vim and vigor which makes life worth living.

**LAXATIVE NERVO-PEPSIA TABLETS**

It contains no narcotics nor bromides nor other injurious drugs. We give the formula with every box. You know exactly what you are taking. Originally put up for physicians' use. Ask your druggist for a FREE SAMPLE. If he hasn't it, don't take a substitute, but send us a stamp for our book on "Health" and we will send you a free sample, sufficient for you to try it and test its merits to your own satisfaction. Isn't it worth trying free? It positively cures. Price 10c and 25c per box. Don't delay sending.

**The Modern Remedy Co., Kewanee, Ill.**

### "Invincible, Unsurpassable, Without a Peer."

Writes a regular subscriber, who has read it for many years, of the **Twice-a-Week issue of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat**

and this is the unanimous verdict of its more than half a million readers. It is BEYOND ALL COMPARISON, the biggest, best and cheapest national news and family journal published in America. It is STRICTLY REPUBLICAN in politics, but it is above all a NEWSPAPER, and gives ALL THE NEWS promptly, accurately and impartially. It is INDISPENSABLE to the Farmer, Merchant or Professional man who desires to keep thoroughly posted, but has not the time to read a large daily paper, while its great variety of well-selected reading matter makes it an invaluable home and family paper.

Two Papers Every Week. Eight Pages Each Tuesday and Friday One Dollar For One Year. Sample Copies Free.

**GLOBE PRINTING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Rural World and Globe-Democrat—Either Address, \$1.25 Net.

### OLEOMARGARINE IN COFFINS.

Dairy Commissioners of Connecticut Make a Raid and Get Unusual Results.

A dispatch from New Haven, Ct., under date of June 4, to New York "Sun," states that State Dairy Commissioner Eaton made on the day previous the most peculiar discovery in the history of the Dairy Commission in Connecticut. Stowed away in caskets, coffins and casket cases in an undertaker's cellar in Waterbury they found 3,600 pounds of oleomargarine. The Dairy Commissioners had known for a year that "oleo" was being sold in Waterbury. They decided to search every store again and again and had never been able to find a pound of the substitute butter. Yesterday the Dairy Commissioners went to the "Boston Butter Store" on Main street in Waterbury and searched the cellar. The commissioners had received information that George Farley, the proprietor of the store, was selling "oleo" regularly.

The commissioners failed to find a pound on the premises. They hunted through the cellar for blind doors and hidden vaults, but found none. They searched the cellars on either side of Farley's store and found none. Still the commissioners were certain that there was "oleo" somewhere near which Farley was selling every day. They decided to search every cellar in the block. Three doors up the street they came to the undertaking establishment of M. Bergen & Sons.

"Guess we had better pass this place," said Commissioner Noble. "Not much," said Eaton, "we may find 'oleo'."

Mr. Bergen declared it was an outrage. Mr. Eaton wanted to look at a coffin. He had searched certain grocery stores again and again and had never been able to find a pound of the substitute butter. Yesterday the Dairy Commissioners went to the "Boston Butter Store" on Main street in Waterbury and searched the cellar. The commissioners had received information that George Farley, the proprietor of the store, was selling "oleo" regularly.

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# Horticulture.

## HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

**CHERRIES.**—The birds have barely left me a taste. The Windsor is a splendid one and will compensate us a little for the loss of the Black Tartarian, which is a failure here. Reine Hortense is my favorite for eating fresh. My Montmorency is not yet ripe, but promises to be of value. June 1, 4:30 a. m. Just now we are having a splendid rain.

**PLUMS IN THE HOUSE YARD.**—A tree of Burbank near my house, has the ground crop of plums on my place. Not a puncture and so full that I am taking more than half of them off. My other plums are not being jarred as regularly as they should be on account of the berry picking. Grape vines and many other things are more or less being neglected on this account. I once knew a nurseryman who raised strawberries but quit it, for he said that he made out of the berries caused him to neglect his nursery affairs that he was sure that he lost by it in the end.

**PINCHING MELON VINES.**—Some think this will cause them to set fruit earlier. From personal experience I have not seen any advantage in it, nor have I seen any disadvantage in it. A few men made a big show on the first trial. Some ones that are fruiting for the first time would be discarded at once if I were sure that they would do no better hereafter. I had others that would have been turned under last spring, if it had not been that they might perhaps redeem themselves and they have done nobly. This thing of having 100 or more varieties is a little trouble, yet it seems a kind of habit with some of us. Out of all mine I could pick a half dozen that would fill the bill. This same selection might be almost worthless in other situations.

**STRAWBERRY TALK.**—The present season again shows me that it is not the fair thing to condemn a variety if it does poorly the first year of trial, or to build any extraordinary hopes upon one that makes a big show on the first trial. Some ones that are fruiting for the first time would be discarded at once if I were sure that they would do no better hereafter. I had others that would have been turned under last spring, if it had not been that they might perhaps redeem themselves and they have done nobly. This thing of having 100 or more varieties is a little trouble, yet it seems a kind of habit with some of us. Out of all mine I could pick a half dozen that would fill the bill. This same selection might be almost worthless in other situations.

I have tried the Sharpless three times and the Jessie twice, yet have never grown a peck of berries of either family. In many places the Parker Earle is of no use, while here it comes nearest the ideal berry of anything on my place. Whether on the hillside or on the level it has proven itself about all we wish in a strawberry. It makes few runners. I usually buy my plants when setting out new plantations. But then you need not plant of tenner than every three years.

Beder Wood is one of our best; it ripens early, is of fair size, a pretty good shipper, immensely productive, fair quality, and this berry continues in bearing from the time of the earliest ones to near the end of the crop. Gandy, the best late one, that has barely held its place for some years with me, on account of its shy bearing, is doing nobly this year.

The Haverland, Tennessee, Prolific, Warfield and a number of other ones are almost a failure here this season. Even Captain Jack is playing me false for once; but it must be kept for old acquaintance's sake.

Strawberries are doing finely; but we are in a fix for want of boxes. A lot of worthless stuff sent us is the cause of it.

**NORTHERN PRODUCTIONS NOT FORTHCOMING WELL.**—New York, the variety for which Alton is famous, is not the first choice plants; in fact, it is not well, nor is the Corcoran; both of these are Northern New York productions. The foliage of both rusts and the crop and berries are far from satisfactory. While some from the Southwest, Eastern Virginia and New Jersey on the same footing are all right. It is not well enough to study this matter and learn whether latitude has anything to do with these plants?

Among the new ones that Mr. Thomas of Rio Vista, Va., sent me last spring were four that all promise well. No. 21 and 22, also Ida, will be given a fair trial as they promise so well.

Some one has put up a job on us. A friend sent me plants of the Mexican, also the Australian, and if they are not the Cumberland Triumph they certainly resemble that old variety very much. When the crop is over a more definite report will be given. Before closing this, I will state that the Lady Thompson, to my taste, is the best berry on my place. It is very handsome and will live and flourish in a season when most varieties will turn up. One man says that it is the kind to plant where it doesn't rain. I must not omit the Excelsior—a medium-sized berry of good quality, very handsome form, brilliant color, firm, among the earliest, holds out well and productive as needed be. This and the Beder Wood should be in every collection.

Bluffton, Mo. SAMUEL MILLER.

## SENATORIAL APPLE LUNCHEONS.

It is related of Senator Cockrell of Missouri that on one occasion when a vote on an important measure was being taken in the Senate, Senator Cockrell's name was called, and he (Cockrell) having for a moment lost the run of affairs, asked how Senator Cockrell had voted on the question. On being informed Senator Cockrell directed that his vote be recorded on the same side, he remarking at the same time that Senator Cockrell was a pretty safe man to follow. In matters other than legislative Senator Cockrell seems to be the mentor of his fellow Senators, as the following indicates:

"At precisely 3 o'clock every day the Senator leaves his seat, goes into the cloakroom, pokes his hand into his overcoat pocket and draws therefrom two big, fat apples, then he sits down in a comfortable chair and proceeds to eat them. As he is regularly eating them, the Senators rather set their watches by him than by the old clock that hangs over the entrance to the chamber. He takes no other luncheon, eats nothing else between breakfast at 8 o'clock and dinner at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and believes that apples are the healthiest food nature has provided for man."



MISS CARRIE REMBAUGH. MISS FLORENCE REMBAUGH.

## A CENTRAL MISSOURI GARDENER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The most enthusiastic gardener in Central Missouri is Mr. B. B. Rembaugh, of Sedalia, in his efforts to grow prize vegetables.

"There is money in truck farming," said Mr. Rembaugh to the writer of this paper recently, "but," he continued, "slipshod methods will not bring satisfactory results in this work or any other."

"The soil must be properly prepared, thoroughly fertilized, and then cultivated to a finish."

"What amount of common fertilizer do you consider necessary for each acre of ground?" was my inquiry.

"Well," replied Mr. R., "on the soil I am cultivating I use 7 tons to the acre, and it is none too much."

"What vegetables do you consider the most profitable to market?" was the next question.

"You may think strange to hear me say it," he answered, "but there is big money in lettuce and radishes, but they must be managed so as to reach the market very early. Then cucumbers are very profitable. Cantaloupes and tomatoes, celery and sweet potatoes. Irish potatoes put in early and marketed as 'new potatoes' are money winners. Peas are a good crop, but must be on the market early so as to compete with the southern imports. Beans sell well; in fact, the truck farmer must watch the market and supply the missing links that go to make up the general demand. The man who has the first home-grown goods on the market is the one who gathers the financial harvest."

"Speaking of home goods," continued Mr. R., "my bread making has now grown to such proportions that I shall have to give up gardening after this year. I am baking and marketing almost 300 loaves of bread daily, and that keeps us all hustling day and night."

I consider the Rembaughs family the best examples of American pluck and energy, coupled with indefatigable industry. I have ever heard of. A few years ago Mr. R. was a man of means, owning a fine flouring mill and living at ease on money earned there, and that out of interest. The breaking of the First National Bank broke him up almost entirely, but he never lost heart, he went to work, farming and gardening, and lastly began to experiment on bread, with the result that "Rembaugh's home-made bread" has captured the market. This year his five acres are planted largely in melons, though all the earlier vegetables have been grown and marketed in their respective forcing seasons. Bushels of peas are now finding ready sale at 30 cents per gallon.

Mr. Rembaugh, his sister, Miss Ann Maxon, and his two daughters constitute his chief working force, though he hires a man for a few weeks during the planting season. They do not idle away a moment of time, but work day and night, dividing the sleeping time so that each may average about six hours sleep either day or night, but their lights are always burning, and the chug, chug of a gasoline motor, which is the power that moulds the bread, may be heard almost any hour day or night. In addition to the truck farming and bread industry, Miss Carrie, the younger daughter, has built up a fine trade in Saratoga potatoes, and there is scarcely a social event in Sedalia, involving the serving of a dish, where these crisp incomparable "chips" are not found on the table.

Mr. Rembaugh is a fine-looking man in the prime of life and his daughters are young ladies of superior culture and ability. Miss Carrie has a fine trained soprano voice, and Miss Florence a sweet strong alto, and when they come over and sing under our windows some late, moonlit night, the music they make is excellent indeed. And when they call up in answer to our encore, "Let down a string, please," and we drop a cord over the gallery, we find when we draw it up that we have some superior dainty attached, so that we revel both in the singing and the refreshments they bring. Miss Florence is a tall and stately blond, with clear complexion, regular features and eyes like the purple hued pansy, while her sister, Miss Carrie, has a bright dark face, lit up by a pair of large brown eyes, a smiling mouth, at whose corners twin dimples play at hide and seek. They are sweet, good girls, and the family are all superior in many ways, and the most generous and kind neighbors I have ever lived by. They are ardent lovers of Flora, and Mrs. Rembaugh's flowers are almost as celebrated as her husband's "home-made bread."

Their home is at present a rented place, for which they pay \$20 a month. It is a beautiful place of five acres with a fine brick cottage in the center of the grounds, and everything about it shows thrift and industry. They expect to clear \$1500 this year. May it be much more, is the wish of their friend and neighbor.

"MAT MYRTLE."

MR. A. NELSON, Treasurer of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, called at the RURAL WORLD office last week to attend the meeting of the summer meeting of the society at Chillicothe, Mo., June 5-7. He reported the canker worm as doing much damage to some orchards in his section, but stated that his own orchards were in a most flourishing condition, he having sprayed very freely. The following is the recipe used so effectively, and which Mr. Nelson calls the combination fungous and germicide spray. He recommends it most highly as a spray for fruit trees and all kinds of vegetables:

To 50 gallons water use 1 lb. blue vitriol, 4 oz. best Paris green, ½ pint carbolic acid, cut with same amount of soft soap. To the foregoing add 2 lbs. stone lime, when on his way to attend the summer meeting of the society at Chillicothe, Mo., June 5-7. He reported the canker worm as doing much damage to some orchards in his section, but stated that his own orchards were in a most flourishing condition, he having sprayed very freely. The following is the recipe used so effectively, and which Mr. Nelson calls the combination fungous and germicide spray. He recommends it most highly as a spray for fruit trees and all kinds of vegetables:

## COAL TAR IN ORCHARDS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The disastrous experience last summer of the orchardist of my acquaintance prompts me to offer a few words in regard to the use of coal tar on fruit trees. To prevent the rabbits from gnawing his trees during the winter, this man wrapped his trees with tarred building paper. For this purpose it seemed to be quite effective and through the winter all went well. But with the first hot days of summer the tar, which has a low critical temperature, melted and adhered to the tender young bark and in a short time his apple trees were all dead. So if one has used tarred paper to protect his trees during the past winter he should lose no time in getting it off or the trees may turn up their toes to the daisies some of these hot days.

The trees mentioned were young and with older ones the results would probably not have been so sweeping, as with older trees the outer bark is not so sensitive.

The propriety of using commercial coal tar for dressing wounds in pruning is to be seriously questioned, especially on young trees. Coal tar is a very complex organic compound containing many other things carbolic acid, cresol and other closely related substances which are not favorable to the growth of vegetable life. In a series of experiments on young trees carried on by Prof. Cord, at the Nebraska Experiment Station, he reports that in many cases wounds dressed with coal tar did not heal well and in some cases it seemed to be a hindrance. On old trees Prof. Bailey did not find it injurious.

The old idea that certain dressings for wounds exercise a curative effect without themselves is erroneous. The best dressing only allows the natural process of healing to go on unchecked. A good dressing, then, is one which prevents decay by fungus growth and weathering, is durable, and does not injure the tissues. Coal tar possesses the first two of these requirements in a high degree, but in the last one it is liable to be lacking.

In the south coal tar is used extensively in the orange groves for covering wounds, but always subject to a heating process before being used. The cresol and carbolic acid are driven off at a low temperature and are gotten rid of in this way. The tar is boiled in iron kettles until it becomes hard and brittle on cooling, which may be determined by sampling with a small portion. It is applied while still warm and cools rapidly, forming a glazed surface which keeps for years in a perfect condition. Where there is sufficient work to justify this extra trouble, it gives excellent results, but for the general orchardist, all things considered, there is probably nothing better than lead paint.

A. T. ERWIN.

Iowa Agricultural College.

The RURAL WORLD takes pleasure in introducing to its readers the writer of the foregoing. Mr. A. T. Erwin is the son of J. L. Erwin of Steedman, Mo., we send our readers a word of notice for many years has been actively at work for the advancement of agricultural interests. Our readers will be glad to know that the son is following in the footsteps of the father and they will be pleased to hear from him frequently.

## AN ARKANSAS STRAWBERRY REPORT.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The RURAL WORLD comes to you this week and we read it through from front to back. There is so much of it that it is of great interest to us. I have been waiting so long, thinking that some of its readers in this part of Polk County, Ark., would send you a report of the prospects for our crops.

Our fruit prospects are fine. We will have to pick the young peaches now to save them. This is a good fruit country, and in a few years more will be up with any of the farmers' fruit districts. This is the home of the big red strawberry, and could one of the RURAL WORLD's field men visit the strawberry patch of T. H. Blackburn this season he would have said the same.

Mr. Blackburn reaped \$18.50 net from half an acre of strawberries this season. Others did well with their berries, but I have not learned their net proceeds.

Our strawberry season is over now and the setting of more land to berries is the order of the day.

This is a good grape country. Mr. E. H. Poe has a vineyard of four acres that has never failed to yield a good crop since it began to bear. So it is with raspberries, they are sure. Vegetables of all kinds do well. We are in the Ozark Mountains, and have nice climate the year through. W. A. BURDETT.

## HOME-MADE IMPROVEMENTS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We are trying to show how inviting a lawn can be made just with grass and native tree and shrubs. Our plain, old-fashioned home at "Maplehurst" is on the crest of a gentle rise in a ten-acre rectangle. An S curve brings the drive way from our front door, with a pear orchard to the left, and a good road to the right. Blue grass gets thicker every year, while a tasteful planting of maple, locust, elm, cedar, dogwood, apple, pear, peach and poplar trees lend desirable combination of the useful and beautiful. In bloom the prospect is most pleasing. All too small a space, and within the reach of everybody who will.

Russellville, Tenn. MAPLEHURST.

## NEW THROUGH SLEEPING CAR LINE.

Between St. Louis and Denver, Via Missouri Pacific and Rock Island Route, in effect June 1st. This is the shortest and quickest through car line between St. Louis and Denver. Train leaves St. Louis 9:00 a. m. daily, arriving Denver 11:00 o'clock next morning.

## MAY MEETING.

Of the Alton (Ill.) Horticultural Society at Mount Lookout Park.

(Continued.)

Lunch was served in the spacious dining room of the McKee home, which was tastefully decorated with flowers. This hour gave opportunity for social intercourse, which is always a valuable feature of these meetings. After luncheon the committees on fruits, flowers and vegetables made the awards. The larger portion of these exhibits were made by Mr. E. H. Riehl, of Alton; Mr. Wm. Goetz and Mr. Ed. Sims, of Upper Alton. The exhibit of seedling strawberries by Mr. Riehl was very fine, he having six seedlings from the Brandywine polyantha by the Williams, all of which are very promising, two of which, No. 23 and No. 25, were highly commended. The cauliflower, lettuce and other vegetables by Mr. Goetz were very choice. Mr. W. E. Carlin, of Jerseyville, and Col. W. A. Young of Butler, Ill., each showed some fine apples which were remarkably well preserved, looking as fine as when taken from the trees last fall. Mr. Carlin showed Ben Davis apples and Col. Young Ben Davis and Winesaps. The latter wrapped his apples according to directions sent out by the U. S. Agricultural Department and the former put his up in boxes carefully closed, making them practically air tight.

Mr. Riehl had new potatoes that need not greatly fear the competition of southern grown potatoes.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**—Before taking up the regular program of the society Major McKee suggested the feasibility of having the Farmers' Institute of that Congressional District this coming fall at Alton. It was the plan to unite the forces of the county institute and the horticultural society and the citizens of Alton, and make effort to have a strictly agricultural exhibit of a high order. Messrs. Culp and Dorey of the County Institute Board stated their relation to the work, saying that funds were furnished to counties holding institutes. Concerted action was secured and a committee of members of the society and citizens was appointed to perfect plans and fix a date. The RURAL WORLD will give further information regarding this in later issues.

**GRAPES.**—Major McKee reported his grapes in very fine condition, strong, and in full bloom. Those frozen down two winters ago are doing poorly. These were the tender varieties, such as the Goethe. He has the Hildegarde, Campbell's Early, the McKee and a number of the new ones all ready to fruit. At this season he does not harsh pruning, leaving good foliage to protect the vines. The vine to be pruned must be studied, as some varieties will stand more pruning than others. We should grow fewer bunches. Vines are killed by too much fruit.

Judge Fulmerston.—When should pruning be done?

Mr. McKee.—As early as possible just after setting.

Mr. Riehl.—The wisdom of pruning just after setting depends on the vine.

**STRAWBERRIES.**—Mr. Riehl.—I have the Senator Dunlap fruiting for the second time. It promises well. It sets too many runners when planted in a matted row, but where grown thinly in a matted row it becomes hard and brittle on cooling, which may be determined by sampling with a small portion. It is applied while still warm and cools rapidly, forming a glazed surface which keeps for years in a perfect condition. Where there is sufficient work to justify this extra trouble, it gives excellent results, but for the general orchardist, all things considered, there is probably nothing better than lead paint.

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QUESTION.—How do you dispose of the superfluous runners?

Mr. Riehl.—Cut them off with a trowel or straw fork. Sample is a good berry, but incline to mat too thickly. Splendid is a variety that everyone can grow, the berries are good even in the thickly matted row. They are good even if neglected. I have a number of fine seedlings that promise well. This season will tell what some of them will do, as they are being tested in other places. You can't tell by one plant or few grown in one place what a variety is worth.

QUESTION.—What are the best berries for family use?

Mr. Riehl.—The Ruby, Cobden Queen, Sample and Splendid.

While reporting on the small fruits Mr. Riehl said that the blackberry rust was worse than he ever saw before. While Bordeaux mixture had been used, grubbing was the only sure remedy.

QUESTION.—Will Bordeaux mixture kill the currant worm?

Mr. Riehl.—Paris green will so easily destroy the worms that we use it. The worms work from the bottom up, so make an examination early in the season or they may be at work before you know it. Apply a mixture of dry air slaked

lime with enough Paris green to give a greenish tinge. Apply early with a blow gun. The Legget is the best I know. A quart cup holding holes punched in the cup having a handle will answer for applying the lime and Paris green.

**POTATOES.**—Mr. Riehl.—To get early potatoes the seed should be planted in March. Early Acme is one of the best varieties. Much depends on the location. The ones I have on exhibition are good specimens of early potatoes.

Mr. Browne.—You had the right soil for them.

Mr. Riehl.—Yes; but much depends on the preparation of the seed. Small potatoes, kept on whitewashed shelves in the cellar, will in the light, will get green and develop strong sprouts. Seed thus prepared will give much earlier potatoes, and I believe it would pay to grow them for market from seed thus prepared.

**ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.**—Under this Mr. Riehl noted the need of raising for them so as to protect them from the ravages of slugs.

Mr. McKee.—We have the most beautiful and the sweetest roses we ever had. I sprayed them. If my way is not the best it is successful. I use Paris green in solution and spray from under. Roses are usually grown with too many canes and too high for best results. We intersperse our roses with bulbs which give flowers from early spring until fall. We have planted the Valerian between rose bushes and the effect is very beautiful. Plants should not be crowded; give them plenty of room if you want them to do their best.

Mr. Riehl.—I have a very fine seedling from the Jacquemont. The Oneida King of Sweden is a black red. One thing peculiar to this rose is that it lasts well both on the plant and when cut. The Hybridized teas are the most satisfactory. Her Majesty, a pink, is a hardy one, also the President Carnot, though it must be given some winter protection.

Mr. McKee.—The Harrison and the Persian Yellow are fine yellow roses.

Mr. Riehl.—The Glorie de Lyonaise is one of the finest hardy yellow ones. The Marechal Niel is too tender for this climate, though it is the finest of roses. We have had good results growing it by budding it on the wild rose and growing it high, so it can be bent to the ground for winter protection.

Mr. Young read a letter from Senator Dunlap, who is in Paris, regarding the U. S. fair exhibit at the Paris Exposition. Illinois, Missouri and New York had been awarded premiums on state displays when the letter was written.

Resolutions were passed by the society lamenting the death of a long-timed member, Mr. J. F. Hoffmeister.

The society then adjourned to give the members and visitors a chance to examine the vineyard, where was found the famous McKee grape vines. They were in a splendid condition and showed vigorous growth and promising a great crop of fruit.

The day was one probably and pleasantly spent, and Major and Mrs. McKee and their charming little daughter, Moreland, will always be remembered for the bounteous and gracious manner in which they dispensed their hospitality, and we are sure that all present will want to attend other meetings of the Alton Horticultural Society that may be held at Mount Lookout Park.

## THE APPLE ORCHARD.

(From a bulletin by Prof. J. C. Whitten, Horticulturist of the Missouri Experiment Station.)

(Continued.)

Cultural Methods.—Implements.—So much depends upon the kind of soil, its freedom from obstructions, such as stumps and stones, the manner in which the orchard is to be managed and other conditions, that no single set of implements can be recommended for all orchards. Implements which are used on the farm for general tillage will, usually serve to cultivate the orchard in a proper manner. The aim should be to thoroughly and deeply pulverize the soil, between the trees, in spring, and then to keep the surface fine and loose, to the depth of two or three inches, throughout the season. The implements that will accomplish this under a given set of conditions are available. An implement that may be just the thing to stir the surface soil when it is loose, dry and mellow, may be almost useless for the purpose of stirring a heavy soil that has become firm after a rain, or for killing strong weeds that have become established.

The cutaway or spading harrow is one of the most serviceable tools we have tried at the station, for turning under light cover crops and pulverizing the soil in early spring. The soil is a deep, heavy loam which packs quite firmly and this same implement is useful in pulverizing the soil after heavy rains or when prolonged wet weather has prevented cultivation until weeds get strongly rooted.

This harrow is reversible, so it may be set to turn the earth either toward the trees or away from them. It is also extensible, so its two sides may be spread wide apart, for the purpose of cultivating under the trees.

The Acme harrow is generally used to break light crusts after rains, and to smooth and level the soil after it is turned by the cutaway.

Spike toothed harrows, capable of being set so their teeth will slant forward or backward, are used to keep the soil stirred and fine, after it has been pulverized by means of other implements.

The Breed's weeder is something useful in stirring the surface soil when it is fine and loose. The station soil is too heavy for its extensive use, or for breaking a crust after a rain. In a light soil it would no doubt be very valuable.

The Planet Jr. cultivator is used where crops are planted in narrow rows, between the trees. Coarse teeth, or shovels are employed when the ground is firm after a rain and spike teeth adjusted for stirring the soil when it is light and fine.

The spring tooth cultivator, mounted on wheels, is popular on stony ground, particularly on some of the slopes of the Ozarks. An stump land and strong heavy harrow is often used. Where the land is very rough a double shovel, or a bull tongue frequently is employed.

WE CAN'T DO IT

without your assistance, but have always made a strong effort to turn the attention of legitimate home-makers in this direction. It is being done by honest statements as to real advantages of this region and at great expense. Will you help us in this work by furnishing list of persons to whom it might be well to send suitable printed matter? Address Bryan Snyder, G. F. A., Frisco Line, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, BLOOD, NERVES AND LUNGS.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

"I have been thinking of writing to you for some time," writes Mrs. W. D. Benson, of Maxton, Robeson Co., N. C., "to let you know what a wonderful thing Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery did for my little boy. He was taken with indigestion when he was a year and a half old, and he was under the doctor's treatment for five long years. We spent all we made for doctor's bills, and it did no good. He could not eat anything but a little milk and cracker, and sometimes even this would make him sick, and he got very weak; he could not sit up all day, and I gave up all hope of his ever getting any better. Looking over one of your books I noticed Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery recommended for indigestion. We bought some and gave to our boy. Two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured him. He is well as can be, and can eat anything that he wants and does not hurt him. He has not been sick a day since, and it has been three years since he took your medicine. I pray that God will always bless you and your medicine."

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